# The Gunmaker of Ilion. AN AID TO PROGRESS.

JEFFERSON M. CLOUGH RE-FUSES A TEMPTING OFFER FROM THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

His Health Was Too Poor to Admit Attention to Business.

(From the Springfield, Mass., Union.) There isn't a gun manufacturer in the United States, who does not know Jefferson M. Clough. He has been intimately associated all his life with the de-velopment of the Remington and Winehester rifles. For years he was su-perintendent of the E. Remington & Sons' great factory at Ilion, N. Y. After leaving there he refused a tempting offer of the Chinese government to go to China to superintend their government factories,-and accepted stead the superintendency of the Win-chester Arms Co., at New Haven, at a salary of \$7,500 a year.

It was after this long term of active labor as a business man that he found himself incapacitated for further service by the embargo which rheumatism had laid upon him and resigned his position more than two years ago, and returned to Belchertown, Mass., where he now

lives and owns the Phelps farm.

Being a man of means he did not spare the cost and was treated by leading physicians and by baths of celebrated springs without receiving any benefit worth notice. During the sum-mer of 1893 and the winter of 1894 Mr. Clough was confined to his house in Belchertown, being unable to rise from his bed without assistance, and suffering continually with acute pains and with no taste or desire for food, nor was

he able to obtain sufficient sleep.
Early in the year 1894 Mr. Clough heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He began taking these pills about the first of March, 1894, and continued to do so until the first part of Sentember following. The first part of September following. The first effect noticed was a better appetite and he began to note more ability to help himself off the bed and to be better gen-srally. Last August (1894) he was able to go alone to his summer residence and farm of 163 acres on Grenadier island, among the Thousand islands, in the River St. Lawrence, where from the highest land of his farm he commands a view for thirteen miles down the river, and sixty of the Thousand islands can

Instead of being confined to his bed Mr. Clough is now and has been for some time able to be about the farm to firect the men employed there and he is thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for him.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medizine company.

### Perservering Solton

A pretty story of romance attaches to the visit of Paul Ransom, a rich cattleman from Idaho, who spent a few days of the week in Wichita, Kansas. At a dinner party he met a Miss Minnie Worthington, a pretty girl, with whom he at once fell in love. Next day he proposed and was refused, and on Thursday he renewed his suit, but with the same result.

Yesterday Ransom called again at Miss Worthington's house and bade her farewell, as he left he handed her a sealed envelope asking her not to open it until night. Ransom left town almost immediately. When the letter was opened Miss Worthington found a check for \$200. The letter accompanying the check renewed the proposal of marriage, and added that while Ransom did not expect his offer to be ac cepted at once, he hoped the young lady might change her mind and in view of that possibility he had sent her the money to pay her expenses to Idaho.

## H's Parting Bouedletion.

A country minister in a certain locality took permanent leave of his congregation in the following pathetic manner: "Brothers and sisters, come to say good-bye. I don't think God loves this church, because none of you ever die. I don't think you love each other, because I never marry any of you. I don't think you love me, because you have not paid my salary; your donations are mouldy fruit and wormy apples, and by their fruit ve shall know thour. Prothers, I am going away to a better place. I have been called to be chapled of a penitentiary. Village I ga ye cannot come, but I go is prepare a place for you, and may be bord have marry on your Third in this silver to souls. C. dbye.

## Sh . C nid.

"Can you manage a typewriter?" ask ed may married lady of another.

should say so, I made three leave my husband's effice within the last two months and the last is so homely that paper and woolens we were hardly Joing is almost afraid of her. The management of a typewriter is an art, but Pre got is down time."

## What They M ssed-

"Are they supposed to quit work on 600. the new postoffice every time it rains?" said the biblical student.

"Certainly. "Ciracions! What a lot of comfort those people could have gotten out of the forty days' flood!"

### A Hopeful Beginning. "I've got an idea that my boy will be

President some day." "What makes you think so?"

"Why, when he ain't fishing he's shooting ducks."

name your horse Nail?" Wapple-"Because my wife can't

Editor's son: "Papa, what do the let-

ters s-i-n-n-e-d spell?"

drive him."

"Well, my boy, transpose Editor: em and they spell the name of the creased area of 45,535 square miles at nerchani who refuses to advertise dur- a cost of \$10,000,000, and in 186% the ing the dull season."

SILVER THE PROTECTOR OF WEALTH MAKERS.

A Statistical Review by George E. Plumbe Showing the Achievements of the Nation Under the Bimetallic Policy-Ruin in Gold Standard.

The United States emerged from the war of independence with a debt of about \$76,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 was held abroad, chiefly in France, Holland and Germany. The new government at its outset found itself without revenues, without commerce and without credit at home or abroad. The circulating medium of the country consisted chiefly of a depreciated paper currency, which was worth in 1780 only 40 to 1 in silver. At this time sugar sold for \$18 a pound and eggs at \$12 a dozen.

The question of providing a currency for the country was taken up by congress in 1781, but it was not until 1794 that the mint went into operation, and in that year some silver was coined and the year following a little gold, the ratio being 15 to 1. The amount of silver coined was insignificant, from the fact that the resources of the mint were the foreign colns that came into the country and the silver plate held by private individuals which was sent to the mint to to be trasformed into money. The total coinage of gold up to 1834 was \$14,000,000, but little or none was in circulation before 1820 and none after that date, it being drawn to England. Subsidiary silver was the only metallic money except cents in circulation up to about 1840. The reason more gold than silver was coined was that as early as 1779 gold was found in North Carolina and Alabama, the mines of which yielded up to 1873 about \$20,000,-000 worth of gold. It was not known that silver in any considerable quantities existed in the country until its discovery in Nevada in 1859. The discovery of gold in California and silver in Nevada modified largely our financial theories and laws.

Previous to 1840 silver was the only money in circulation in the country, except the paper issues of the state banks.

What did the country accomplish during the silver period between 1794 and 1840?

First, it paid off its revolutionary war debt, and by this means established its credit the world over. During this period the nation had a degree of prosperity that was unprecedented in the history of the world and our foreign trade and commerce became enormous. From no commerce at all in 1790 we had reached a position where, in 1859, 64 per cent of our exports and 75 per cent of our imports were carried in American vessels. 1894 only 19 per cent of our imports and 8 per cent of our exports were carried in American vessels. On the high seas our only rival was Great Britain, and there was more truth than poetry in the declaration that our sails whitened every sea.

Second, silver carried the government through the war of 1812 with Great Britain and established our claim that the American flag protected an American seaman without regard to his nationality, and this has not since been a subject of dispute. This war entailed a debt on the government of nearly \$100,000,000, which was not only itself paid off but all preceding obligations were discharged, so that Jan. 1, 1836, the government was out of debt and had a surplus in the treasury of \$40,000,000. Congress took action as to how it might reduce the revenues of the government, and a bill was passed in June, 1836, to distribute the surplus, over \$5,000,000, among the states of the union, and over \$28,000,-

Third, in this silver period the country became one of the great manufacturing countries of the globe. Our cotton product increased from 48,000,000 pounds to 834,000,000 pounds, and the "Thu I manage a typewriter? I number of spindles was larger per capita in the United States than in. Great Britain. In iron, agriculture, outranked on the globe. In 1790 theproduct of American manufactures was about \$20,000,000, but in 1840 it reached. in round numbers, a value of \$800,000,-

Fourth, the government added enormously to the extent of our public domain. In 1803 the Louisiana purchase was made from France, which added more than 1,000,000 square miles to our territory at a cost of \$11,250,000, which our government paid in bonds which the French took, so well established had our national credit become. In 1819 the purchase of Florida was made from Spain, costing us \$5,000,000 and adding 65,000 square miles to our area. In 1845 New Mexico was pur-Wipple-"Whatever induced you to chased from Texas at a cost of \$10,-000,000, by which we acquired 121,201 square miles of territory. In 1848, by the expenditure of \$15,000,000, we acquired, including Texas, 875,000 square miles of additional territory. In 1853 the Gadsen purchase gave us an fo-

coat of \$7,200,000.

thirteen states 1,719,511,040 acres of globe, starting from practically nothland at a cost of \$58,450,000, not in- ing, it is done without the consideragrowth has not been equaled since stantp should be green or red. Rome was the mistress of the world, and it was made almost entirely by awaker the American seople to a sense purchase and not by conquest and of the magnitude of that movement. bloodshed.

Besides this, we built, up to 1840, phrases as "ratio," "pavity," "sound 2,265 miles of railroad and increased money," "a 50-cent doffar," "interthe number of our postoffices to 13,468, national bimetallism" and the like, the the postal expenditures being \$4,718,-236. The value of our domestic mer- in view of the marvelous growth in chandise exported reached \$111,660,561 area, riches, manufactures, military and of our agricultural products \$92,- and naval power; agriculture, squeation 584,667, while the total value of our imports was \$107,141,519. In 1840 the contribute to national greatness and value of our merchant marine was domestic prosperity which had attended \$2,180,764. In banking the country had made no less rapid strides, the capital a bimetallic currency and free coinage, of our banks having increased from a most grievous mistake when we practically nothing to \$358,400,000 in 1840. The people had increased in wealth and number, large cities had been built, the tide of population was across the continent to the prairies of the west, and America was recognized the world over as the ideal home of a into the arts we should be adding to prosperous, rich, free, con ented peo-

The decade between 1830 and 1840 was the beginning of a new era in the financial history of the United States. In 1830 we had in circulation in the country \$190,309 in gold and \$1,693,246 in silver, making a total metallic currency of \$1,883,555. In 1840 the gold in circulation amounted to \$1,875,649 and the silver to \$2,765,228, our mints being open to both and remained so until 1873, when silver was demonetized. There had been little change in the ratio between the two metals, and the two were easily maintained at a parity. What did the country achieve during the period from 1840 to 1873, during which time the two metals, gold and silver, circulated and were carried freely together?

It is simply impossible to recount or hardly touch upon the evidences of the marvelous prosperity of the country and its people. A few talings stand

out as phenomenal. The country went through the Mexican war without feeling its cost. Later it carried to a successful issue the bloodiest and most expensive war in the annals of history, costing millions of dollars and entailing on the government a debt of \$2,773,236,173, of which over \$521,000,000 had been paid previous to 1873; we had built nearly 30,-000 miles of railroads and 154,472 miles of telegraph; we had increased our forelgn trade from \$140,000,000 in 1840 to \$1,270,795,643 in 1873; we built enormous cibles; our agricultural products have increased a thousandfold and our manufactured goods were supplanting in the markets of the world the products of the older nations. Gar government bonds have a credit that makes them the favorite investment our rates of interest, not only on our public bonded indebtedness, but by the statutes of nearly every state in the union. Money was abundan labor was in demand and adequate y paid. factories, forges and furnace, were crowded with work, universities and colleges were founded beyond the hopes of twenty years ago: 4,000,000 slaves had been freed and crowned with citizenship; the mines of the country were turning out millions upon millions of dollars' worth of gold, silver, iron, cop-

per capita of any nation on the globe with one exception. This was accomplished while we had a double money standard and freecoinage of both silver and gold. Of a sudden in 1873 the lawmakers in congress forgot the old adage; as true as it is trite, "Let well enough alone," and passed a law the scope of which was understood neither by tlacoongressmen who passed it, the president who sanetioned it nor the people who were affected by it. It was the demonetization act that overturned the whole financial system of the country and withdrew from silver, the money of the people, its quality as a memey of ultimate redemption.

per and lead annually; and, in a word,

the people were becoming the richest

Not an argument has been adduced nor a scintilla of evidence presente t to show that the prosperity of the course try would not have remained constant. and unchanged had we adhered to carfinancial system of a century's trial, but all the conteninon has been the; such a change as was made in 187.3 would be an additional incentive to still greater advancement, and Jhav. of black alpaca, with full skirts and ing made the change, it would be fatal trousers to the knees and full waiste. to our interests to recede from it. The whole history of the country from 1873 sustains neither of these propositions that would do credit to fullblown or assumptions.

If the government changes the form cal a lock on a mail pouch it is made the subject of scores of reports before the experiment is indorsed. Before the adoption of the Rodman gun by the war department nearly 400 reports refreshment to the rites of abultion. war department nearly 400 reports were made by various official boards as to the merits of the weapon. But when it comes to the question of incorporating an untried experiment in urgs.

Telreshment to the rites of ablution. PATENTS, TRADE MARKS bought, but when made at home thoy are among the cheapost of toilet lux sention. Send for "inventors' quide, or How to Get a particular and Advice as to Patentability of Inventors and Advice as to Patentability of Inventors and Advice as to Patentability of Inventors and Advice as to Patentability of Inventors. Send for "inventors Quide, or How to Get a particular and Advice as to Patentability of Inventors." Russian cession of Alaska added 580 - | corporating an untried experiment in | urges

000 square miles to our country at a | finance and the destruction of a system under which we had in a century be-This indicates that with a bimetallic come the richest, largest, most powerstandard we added by purchase to our ful and most prosperous nation on the cluding the expense of the war with tion that would be given to the weighty Mexico. Such progress in territorial subject whether our 2-cent postage

It has taken twesty-two years to Stripped of such catch words and main question is: Did we not make, and everything that can in any way the country under a century's use of struck from our financial system the money value of our silver currency? Over 90 per cent of the business of the country to-day is done on credit, and if we coined into money all the silver we produce that does not find its way our circulating medium only about \$1.50 per capita annually. If with our century of prosperity we cannot sumtain ourselves and our government under such a financial shook as the annual increase of our circulation by \$1.50 per capita, the sooner we apply to England to assume the grave responsibility of guardianship over us the better it will be for us individually and as a GEO. E. PLUMBE.

## MAID-SERVANTS' CAPS.

The Question as to Whether Thry Shall Be Worn.

In Lordon, of all places, ther are beginning to raise the question of maidservants' caps. It is one of the most invariable of British customs that the house damsel who works at a yearly wage should have her head surmounted with one of these little confections of millinery, which are always da aty and seldom fam to lend to the wearer an air of great piquancy. The discussion that has come up does not imply that all British serving maids are invelghing against the cap, but the mera questioning of the custom and rebellion against it by some of them is rutting in an opening wedge. The comments that have been made by certainvLondeners are very varied and interesting. On the one hand, it is contende t that the cap is an escutcheon of honor. On the other, that it is a badge of servitude. One figenious gentlemant has suggested that this article is a meessity in households where the maid is prettier than the mistress, because it is the only thing to show whom the domestic is. This recalls the fact which can be amply proved by statistics that in a great number of London couses in all the money markets of the world and, to judge by the experiences of and American securities were sought by the capitalists of every notion by the capitalists of every notion is altered might be some painful hapenings. It is also argued that the cape are a relic of barbarism, and are only only exceeded in monstrosity 1 p the claborate beadgear that London zurses

## IS A LAMERICAN DISHE

Europeans Cannon Compete with Americans in lee Cream.

Ice cream is pre-eminently a r American specialty. All the Atlantic passenger steamers plying between this port and Europe take aboard in New York a sufficient supply of her cream for the voyage back to New York, despite the fact that the cret of the article a greater here than a great and that it is expensive stuff to keep. The round trip-occupies at least three weeks and the cream has to last that period, one week of which the ship is tied up in dock, with the cream esting up its in the refrigerator at a prodigious and on up. Send for an Plastrated circular to THE WHIM CO. 1222 Curting La Deaver. Colo. raty. When the autumn rus homeward sets in and the staamers are crawded to the limit, the amours of ice cream thus carried from New York and kept at least two we ks for use on he return voyage is a big item of the provision account. Many kirals of provisions and supplies are chapper in Europe than in New York, and of these the steamers lay in a double stock at the European ports. Ice cream, too, is cheaper in Europe, but it has the fatal disadvantage that it is not ice cream, as the American regards the

Natty Bathing Suits.

Very natty bathing suits are made of black alpaca, with full skirts and crousers to the knees and full waists, with a square yoke outlined with whice braid and short voluminous sleaves that would do gradit to fullblewn with a square yoke outlined with whice braid and short voluminous sleaves evening dress.

refreshment to the rites of ablution.

## Your

Health Depends

Upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Therefore, see that your blood is name pu. w by

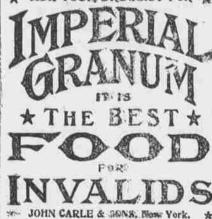
# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The only true blood purifier promi-nently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills net havmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 28c.

cired in 15 to 25 days. You can detected in 15 to 25 days. You can detected a house foresame price under some graramy of 17 our perfect to come here we will contract to pay failtoned fareand hot 25 lills, and sockarge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mereury, foldide notasis, and still have sides und pains, Mucoust at these lin mouth, Sore Throat. I imples, Coaper Celored Spots, Users on any part of the work that or Eyebrows failing out, it is this Secondary BLOOD Foldson, we guarantee the cure. We solicit the most abatimate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has dways bailed the skill of the must eminent significants. S500,000 capital behind our understoned guaranty. Absolute proofs sentes actional implication. Address COOR REMEDY CO., Of Masonic Temping ChiloAGO, IL S...

\* ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR &



# Denver Directory.



## Bendquarters For HARNESS AND SADDLES to metho deceived by airilable feition; price, sin as \$35 teamph armost for \$13, \$3) stead

to tentum into the control of the co chaering, and if goods are not as represented, you can relian seme at my expense. I use the best out tenued leather and employ only first class was men.

J. H. WILSON.

749 to 1751 Larinar St. DENVER, COLO

DESVER TENT & AWNING Write us. GOAL TARE Best known thing to kill grasshoppers. Any quantity you want.

## Mdse, Co. 15th and Wrzee Sts., Denver, Col. E. E. BURLINGAME'S ASSAY OFFICE

LEstablished 1863. JEWELERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS, Send your sweeps and waste coambining gold and salver for tree ment. Prompt returns and highest cash prize paid for gold and silver builton. Address 1736 and 1738 Lawrence Street, Denvez, Colorado.

PATENTS Obtained in all countries, H. S. Bailey, 653 Equitable Bidg., Denver

ViaVi Cures Female Weakness of any kind 30 Londoner BE, 1830 Arapahoe st. Denver

Machinery, etc. Fire threading and author Muchinery, etc. Fips threading and cutting, ight elevators. Nack & Garado, 1415-17 18th st.

GRAIN SOLD, G. E. ADV, 1620 10th

# State Agents for Sharples Russiar, separator, hand, and power, sold on easy payments and long time, t. A. WATKINS, MDSE CO., 15th and Wazes Sta., Denver, Col.

THE COMPANY PAYS: THE FREICHT On their commonsense new teel horse whim. Will, hoise 25 tons of rock 300 feet each chitt. Is just as enfranciant reliable as an anging in It cambe packed anywhere a jack can ap. No cog wheels or clutches to break 90 per cent. is wrought iros and abed and will bend before breaking. Over 850 in tase some run-ing 9 years without one dollars etgenses. We make horse hoises at grines, \$25, 60, 75 10; \$225.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROPED. A MILD PHYSIC.

ONE PIFL FOR A DOSE.

A recomment of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These bills supply what the system lacks to melas it regular. They cure Hasdacks to righten the liyes, and clear the Complexion better than cognities. They better arise use steken. To convince you, we will mail an mple reso, or a full box for the. Soid everywhere. BOSANKO MED. CO., Philadeloitis, Pa.

# A SURE CURE FOR PILES